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# The Hong Kong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

S135

日八廿月三十

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1915

壹拜禮 號卅月三十英港香

## WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR.

Barometer 30.31  
Temperature 2 p.m. 63  
Humidity 2 p.m. 45

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN LONDON.

CONFERENCE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.  
London, December 27.  
The Premier, accompanied by Sir Maurice Hankey, arrived at Buckingham Palace at 10.30 this morning to confer with President Wilson. Despite the rain, a crowd assembled and cheered the Premier as he entered the Palace.

PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON UNVEILED.

London, December 27.  
After luncheon at 10, Downing Street, President Wilson unveiled a full-length oil portrait of George Washington which the Earl and Countess of Albermarle have presented to the Government to commemorate the entry of America into the war. Besides those already mentioned, Lord and Lady Albermarle attended the ceremony, which was entirely informal, no speeches being delivered. The picture hangs in the Premier's dining room near the portraits of Burke and Fox.

Subsequently, President Wilson and the Premier resumed the conference at which other War Cabinet members were present. The conference lasted until 4.30 p.m. A large crowd remained outside 10, Downing Street all the afternoon in order to see President Wilson as he returned to Buckingham Palace.

NO SERIOUS DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

London, December 27.  
Reuter's Agency is authorised to state that the conferences with President Wilson at Buckingham Palace and Downing Street have proved "most satisfactory to both sides."

The discussion at the Conferences extended over a very wide range, the subjects including the President's fourteen points.

All statesmen engaged expressed themselves as very pleased with the result of the day's work. One said: "You can certainly say there was no serious difference of opinion."

LUNCH AT PREMIER'S RESIDENCE.

London, December 27.  
The Conference between President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George at Buckingham Palace lasted three hours. Mr. Balfour was also present. Subsequently President Wilson lunched at 10, Downing Street. The guests included Mr. Asquith, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Earl Reading, Mr. Crewe, Lord Bryce, Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Balfour. A big crowd at Downing Street gave an ovation to the President and the Premier.

NOT A STIFF-NECKED DOCTRINAIRE.

London, December 27.  
Now that President Wilson has arrived in England the newspaper comment on the results likely to accrue by his presence in hope hopefully and almost enthusiastically. They dwell on the spirit of mutual confidence and reliance so far characterising Anglo-American relations and repudiate the apprehensions at one time expressed, that President Wilson was likely to prove a stiff-necked strainer. They emphasise that it is not a question of removing differences which will come up for discussion between President Wilson and the British statesmen, but the hope that a concrete plan Anglo-American co-operation will be formulated, such as opinion both sides of the Atlantic deem necessary for the future progress of the world. In this connection some papers demand the adoption of a clearer policy towards Russia.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CASUALTIES.

A TOTAL OF 60,800 KILLED AND 11,500 WOUNDED.

Johannesburg, Dec. 27.  
The South African casualties in the war, comprising those in rebellion, in East Africa, West Africa, Central Africa and overseas, is estimated at 60,800 killed, of whom 4,630 were killed in rope, and 11,500 wounded and gassed.

It is noteworthy that out of the 1,800 casualties in East Africa 300 died of disease.

THE SITUATION IN BERLIN UNSETTLED.

KAISER'S PALACE OCCUPIED BY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.  
Amsterdam, December 27.  
The situation in Berlin is clearly most unsettled. Though difficult to gauge the true situation, it seems plain that the Bolsheviks have not abandoned their attempts to overthrow the government. The latter apparently are afraid to exert their authority and have allowed matters to slide to the point of bloodshed, with the result that many Government troops have deserted Bolshevik ranks.

Herr Liekenecht at present occupies the ex-Kaiser's bedroom in the Palace, while the ex-Kaiser's private dining room is between sailors' corps killed in fighting. The costly carpets are stained.

The authorities are incapable of preventing hundreds of sailors, men and women of a very doubtful character from running the palace.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Paris, December 27.  
M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated, concerning the stay of Count Romanones to Paris, that he was convinced that war prevented the realisation of a close friendship in politics in Spain, but now this can and must be resumed.—Hans.

FRENCH MILITARY ALLOWANCES.

Paris, December 27.  
The French Cabinet has decided that allowances will continue a period of six months to families of soldiers to be demobilised eighteen months when the soldier has fallen.—Hans.

HINDENBURG MARCHING ON BERLIN.

Amsterdam, December 27.  
It is reported from Switzerland that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, commanding loyal troops, is marching to Berlin with the consent.

JAPAN'S BUDGET.

NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPENDITURES.  
Tokyo, December 27.  
The Budget for 1919-20 shows—Receipts, £101,100,000; Expenditure £10,340,000, of which £24,900,000 is to be expended on the Army, and £14,400,000 on the Navy.

ANOTHER FALSE GERMAN REPORT.

London, December 27.  
Reuter's Agency learns authoritatively that the Berlin state order to the German Fleet is absolutely

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

## OPPOSITION TO SUGGESTED INTERVENTION.

Paris, December 27.  
The decision of the Allied Powers not to intervene in Russia is much discussed, the opponents stating that the troops going to Russia to restore order may be suspected of trying to re-establish the old regime. The peasants favoured Bolshevism because it allowed the partition of the land. An expedition to Russia would involve the greatest difficulties and if success is not won at first, there would be threat of the disaster which befel Napoleon.—Hans.

## BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT NOT RECOGNISED.

London, December 27.  
Reuter's Agency learns that the Bolshevik Government has again approached the Allies regarding peace but the terms which the Bolsheviks now offer are in no way different from those submitted by Prince Litvinoff through the Norwegian Government in November.

The Allies have not responded to the Bolshevik proposals because they do not recognise the Bolshevik Government which does not represent Russia.

The whole question of the general attitude of the Allies towards Russia is at present being discussed. Hence there has been no declaration of Allied policy.

## STOLEN SECURITIES.

## GERMANS MAKE RESTITUTION.

Paris, December 27.  
A Note issued by the French Minister of Finance says, in conformity with the Agreement signed at Spa, the Germans have made restitution of financial securities taken from the banks at Lille, Douai, Cambrai, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Vervins, Vaudreuil and St. Quentin, depositing at Brussels values on deposit with the banks of about three milliards of francs. A train was loaded with Brussels bank safes which had never been opened.—Hans.

## REVERTING TO PEACE CONDITIONS.

## FRANCE MODIFYING MOTORING RESTRICTIONS.

Paris, December 26.  
From New Year's Day, the restrictions on the sale of paraffin oil and motor spirit will be abolished in France. All motor cars used for trade purposes will be allowed to travel freely in the interior zone and pleasure motor cars within 31 miles of the place where the owner resides.—Hans.

## PRESIDENT POINCARE BACK IN PARIS.

Paris, December 26.  
President Poincare returned this morning from his visit to the devastated areas.—Hans.

## THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Paris, December 26.  
A Note issued in Paris says there is no foundation for the reports that the French Parliamentary Elections have been fixed for April 27. The Elections have not yet been discussed by the Government.—Hans.

## HOW PARIS CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS.

Paris, December 26.  
Christmas Day was marked by great rejoicings in Paris although the *terville* had no official sanction. The cafes were closed, but groups of revellers could be seen all through the night.—Hans.

## A FRENCH CONCRETE SHIP.

Paris, December 27.  
A sea-going concrete ship of 1,000 tons, the first of its kind to be built in France, will be launched on the Seine at Neuilly on Sunday. She will be named the *Comifran*.—Hans.

## FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Paris, December 27.  
Everywhere in France there are inundations from the Chalons waters. The Saone is rising at the rate of over an inch per hour. Some villages are already flooded.—Hans.

## FRANCO-BELGIAN RECONSTRUCTION.

Paris, December 27.  
M. Léon Bourassa, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction, has returned to Paris from Brussels. His visit concerns joint action in the reconstruction of factories in districts near the Belgian frontier. There is complete agreement on the measures being adopted.—Hans.

## FRENCH INSTRUCTION FOR ALSATIAN CHILDREN.

Paris, December 27.  
Alsatian school children will do four hours of German and 20 hours of French lessons in future. Under Germany, the regime was the reverse.—Hans.

## AN INTERNATIONAL WAR MEDAL.

Paris, December 27.  
Proposals for the issue of an international medal commemorative of the war, by agreement between the Allied Governments, have been laid before the French Chamber of Deputies.—Hans.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## FRENCH WAR CASUALTIES.

## THE FIGURES UP TO LAST MONTH.

Paris, December 27.  
It was announced in the Chamber that the French losses up to November 1, 1918, were:  
Killed—Officers 31,300, men 1,040,000.  
Missing—Officers 3,000, men 311,000.  
Prisoners—Officers 8,300, men 438,000.

## FRENCH OCCUPY MANNHEIM.

OWING TO MURDER OF ALLIED PRISONERS.

Paris, December 27.  
A message from Zurich states a French battalion has occupied Mannheim, owing to the murder of several Allied prisoners interned there.

## GERMAN MINERS SEIZE MACHINE-GUNS.

The Duisburg says, incited by the Spartacus group, thousands of miners at Neumühl stormed the guard houses and pits seizing machine guns and munitions. The Commissioners of Police and other officials have been wounded.

## ELECTION RESULTS.

## SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY SEATS.

London, December 27.  
The election for the Scottish Universities has resulted as follows:  
Sir W. Cheyne (Coalition Unionist)..... 3,719.  
Mr. D. M. Cowan (Coalition Liberal)..... 3,499.  
Sir Henry Craik (Coalition Unionist)..... 3,286.  
Dr. P. Macdonald (Labour)..... 1,581.  
Professor W. R. Smith (Independent)..... 850.  
There are three seats.

## SUBSIDISING EMPIRE'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERS IT UNFEASIBLE.

London, December 27.  
The Committee on Gold Production within the Empire rejects the proposal to subsidise the production on the ground that to do so would be financially unsound.

## ITALIAN EXPEDITION TO TRIPOLI EXPLAINED.

## SECURITY OF THE LITTORAL BASES.

Rome, December 21.  
The Minister of the Colonies, interviewed, denied that Italy was sending a great expedition to Tripoli. It was merely a question of replacing troops exhausted by long sojourn in Tripoli and restoring the men and material withdrawn at the beginning of the European War, and assuring the security of the bases on the littoral which was only obtainable by possession of the plateau. He added that the chief of the Senussi was sending a mission to Rome to pay his homage to the King Victor Emmanuel.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## IMPORT OF TEA.

London, Dec. 22.  
The Indian Tea Association announces that the Food Ministry has arranged that licences will be freely issued for the private import of tea provided no portion of the tea is sold for home consumption and at least fifty per cent. of the importations are offered to the Food Ministry. Subject to grades the f.o.b. prices will be as follows: India and Ceylon, equivalent of the present contract prices; Java, Sumatra and Nyseland, analogous to Indian contract prices; China and Formosa, prices to be determined by the Food Ministry in consultation with the trade within the limits of eight per cent. for fair common leaf to two shillings for finest tea. At the present rate of exchange on the basis of f.o.b. costs and prices paid by the Food Ministry for their purchases three million pounds worth of tea not taken by the Ministry will be free from re-export restrictions. The quantities of tea at present re-exportable to blockaded countries are very small.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT.

London, Dec. 22.  
Everything is being arranged to secure befitting the reception of President Wilson. Charing Cross station is being magnificently decorated within and without. The route is already flagged with over ten thousand yards of pennants. American detachments will be stationed in the interior of the station, three thousand Britishers will line the route and contingents of Wrens, Waacs and Penguins will be stationed from Hyde Park Corner to the Palace. The King, President Wilson and the Duke of Connaught will be in the first carriage and the Queen, Mrs. Wilson and Princess Mary in the second. The Sovereign's escort of Life Guards accompanies the cortege. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will occupy a magnificent suite of seven rooms at Buckingham Palace.

## STREET FIGHTING IN BERLIN.

Amsterdam, Dec. 25.  
There was heavy street fighting in Berlin on the morning of the 24th round the castle and royal stables which a Naval Division occupied. The Third Cavalry Division bombed the buildings and eventually the sailors withdrew, terms of retirement being arranged, leaving behind 28 killed and wounded.

## CANTON SILK TRADE.

## REPORT FOR 1918.

There has been a fair demand for raw silk throughout the period under review, which has been severely handicapped, however, by the shortage of freight throughout the year. Indeed, in the early part of the season stocks became so congested that trade was at a standstill and the position was only relieved through a special boat being put on by a Japanese Company, which carried the record cargo of 7,500 bales. Heavy floods during the months of June and August so badly damaged the crops that the "4th" was reduced by 4,000 bales, the "5th" by 4,500 and the "6th" by 5,000 bales as compared with the previous year.

Prices throughout the season have been unusually steady, largely due to the decreased output and the high rates of exchange prevailing.

During the latter part of the year a departure was made, owing to the initiation of the French Chamber of Commerce, in the formation of "Le Comité International pour l'amélioration de la Sericulture,"即"徳化絲業改良委員會" which it is hoped will have exceedingly useful results. It is hoped to obtain the confidence of the Chinese producers and through the scientific elimination of disease and the improvement of silk nurseries and filatures to increase and improve the production of South China silk.

In raw silk, 3,637 bales more were shipped to Europe than in 1917 and to the United States of America 2,515 bales less.

In waste silk, there was a fairly brisk demand up to the end of October both for Europe and America but since then there has been little doing. To Europe 9,35 bales less were shipped than in 1917 but to America an increase of 1,384 bales is registered. Japan has taken 1,499 bales less than last year.

Pearl Cocoon:—The trade to Europe shows a decline of 480 bales but an increase of 2,325 bales to America.

The year closes with fairly substantial stocks of raw silk on hand.

## THE COOMETE THEATRE.

There is a most excellent programme now running at the above well-appointed cinema. It will continue for two nights more. The principal attraction is the splendid five-part film, "The Walls of Jericho," adapted from Alfred Sudro's play and featuring William Breeze. It is a most arresting story of American camp life and society activity combined, in which tragedy, love, jealousy and revenge are the main themes. To be appreciated it must be seen, the acting being some of the finest and most realistic ever seen on the screen. It is beautifully clear also. Then there is a very funny Max Linder picture in two parts: "Max Wants a Divorce." This is a scream from beginning to end and shows the inimitable Max at his very best. A most interesting British Gazette goes to complete a programme which for variety and all-round excellence it would be hard to beat. It should be added that the orchestra is responsible for music of the very best kind. The command selections too often heard in the usual musicals.

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## THE CHINESE LANGUAGE

## THOSE MAD BUYERS.

PHONETIC SYSTEM  
ADOPTED.

A phonetic system, which is based on a set of 39 alphabets and which will facilitate to a very great extent the study of the Chinese language has at last been officially adopted by the Chinese Government as may be witnessed by the following order issued by the Ministry of Education on November 23: Order No. 75 (Translation).

We find that the proposal for the unification of our national language had already received sanction at the Central (Educational) Conference held under the auspices of the Ministry of Learning in the former Ching Dynasty. Since the inauguration of the Republic, this Ministry has fully considered the question of our national language, and we must necessarily begin by unifying our phonetics. Therefore a Phonetic Unification Conference was specially held in the 1st year (1912) for the purpose of discussing this subject. The members of that Conference have discussed and adopted a phonetic system containing 39 alphabets (divided into three denominations, viz. 24 initials, 3 medials and 12 finals—Tr.), to take the place of our present system of fants (a sort of spelling, also based on phonetic principles, devised to give the approximately right reading of a Chinese character by means of two other Chinese characters, one representing the consonant and one the vowel which should be pronounced repeatedly and in one breath—Tr.).

They have also decided by a majority the proper pronunciation of the commonly used characters. They then requested this Ministry to devise methods for universal adoption of this system, as on record.

In the 4th year (1915) schools to teach the use of phonetic alphabets were established as an experiment, and this system has developed and spread very extensively during the three years following its inception. In this year, the principals of the high normal schools of pedagogy of the whole country have held a conference at which it was resolved to establish in all such high schools a special course for the teaching of the phonetic alphabets and the national language, with the object of training teachers of our national language.

The resolution in question has been submitted to this Ministry, scarcely have been improved by and copies of it have been sent a score years' wear, sold for five to all the high normal schools with an order that it (the resolution) be carried.

However, it is apprehended that these alphabets, having not been officially promulgated by this Ministry, may undergo some slight alterations in the course of their extensive adoption, which really desirable, let this be would prejudice our whole aim at unification. Therefore, the 30 alphabets are hereby formally to reach a state of perfection,

AT A WAR-TIME AUCTION  
SALE.

I have just been to an auction sale.

I did not go to buy—thank heaven! My duty as representing the family was to see that none of the things were thrown away to brokers at absurd prices. I had a note of the cost of the principal articles in the sale, and was prepared to buy them in rather than let them be sacrificed.

The house was crowded with gloomy-looking brokers and eager-faced women in fur coats. The auctioneer had a happy smile. I understood that smile after a moment or two.

The first article put up was a piano. I turned up my nose and found that this piano cost fifty pounds 12 years ago. I was prepared to go to twenty-five rather than let it be sacrificed. I looked sternly round on the brokers, who were doubtless conspiring to rob an innocent family by purchasing things for a song.

"Piano," said the auctioneer,

"fine tone and in excellent condition."

"Thirty guineas!" shrieked a fur-coated lady at him.

A broker next to me groaned. The fur-coaters took the bidding in hand. Finally the auctioneer, hardly troubling to conceal his amusement, knocked it down for 70 guineas. Twelve years' use of the piano and £23 10s. profit at the end of the time—this seemed good business. How bitterly I regretted that when I furnished I had not provided myself with half a dozen pianos!

Then come an old-fashioned red velvet dining-room suite,

which I had known for 20 years.

When it went for £20 I retired

from my function as guardian of the sale. It was obvious that it

was the buyers who needed

guardians.

When the sale was over I found

that, deducting all costs, it had

produced three times as much as

our estimate of the selling value.

"You didn't get much," I said

to a gloomy broker who stood by

me.

"Get much," he growled. "I tell you that in this world there's always a lot of people with more

money than sense, and there's an

extra allowance of 'em in these

times."

As I went home I saw a garden

roller in an ironmonger's shop.

It was marked £2 10s. I had

just seen its twin, which could

be easily improved by

and copies of it have been sent a score years' wear, sold for five

to all the high normal schools

with an order that it (the resolution) be carried.

However, it is apprehended

that these alphabets, having not

been officially promulgated by

this Ministry, may undergo some

slight alterations in the course of

their extensive adoption, which

really desirable, let this be

would prejudice our whole aim

at unification. Therefore, the 30

alphabets are hereby formally

to reach a state of perfection,

published, in order to facilitate

their adoption in all our pro-

vinces and territories. Should

there be found any amendment

in their extensive adoption, which

really desirable, let this be

done at a future conference

in order to make them

perfect.

Alphabets are now being

printed and distributed

amongst the schools and

universities throughout the

country.

It is hoped that they will be

widely adopted.

Yours very truly,

W. C. WOOD, M.A.

Minister of Education.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## SALUTING ARMY WOMEN.

A letter from Queen Mary consenting to become Patroness-in-Chief of the Women's Active Service Clubs was read recently at the Mansion House, where a meeting was held in support of the movement for establishing residential clubs for the rank and file. Mr. Lloyd George, who is patron, wrote to express the appreciation of the Government of the work of the Women's Active Service Corps. Viscount Milner, Secretary for War, said the women of the Active Service Corps were in a position to render invaluable service to the country as the great final crisis approached. Women's help was being called for, from any number of quarters.

The American Army, for instance, were now calling for between four and five thousand of our active service women, and our own Army were short by several thousand. Admiral Sims, Chief of the United States Navy, declared that the presence of women at the front had a wonderful effect on the troops. He would like to see women bring their influence to bear on the War Department to pass a regulation that officers of the Army and Navy of all ranks and salaries every WAAC and WREN they met in the street.

## THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Matters affecting the public interest were dealt with at the conclusion of the Postmen's Federation Conference at Derby recently. Mr. Stuart-Banning, the general secretary, said he thought it ought to be made clear publicly that when the war was over the Post Office intended, or at any rate there was good reason to believe they intended, to cut down the Post Office services in the most drastic fashion. They were to be reduced to a point very much below what they were before the war. Of course such a reduction was serious from the Labour point of view, but it was not so serious to them as to the public. The commercial interests of the country, not less than the social interests, were dependent in a very great measure upon the Post Office.

## GREAT WHITE CROSS.

Chau Pin, rector of Christ Church, Kingstown, in a statement to the *Irish Times*, writes: "On Saturday afternoon last there was a bank of cloud on the horizon, and against a clear sky above it there appeared for some moments the form of a great white cross of absolutely perfect shape. It was seen by at least four members of my own household, not all of them together or from the same place, as well as by other people. One of the witnesses described it to me that it had seemed to him first as if there were a great cloud figure with outstretched arms which assumed the form of a cross; and as the sharpness of its outlines passed it seemed to be full of the faces of men and women. It was just, as it were, over the place where the disaster (to the Leinster) had happened."

## PRISONERS' SONG IN BERLIN.

A stirring incident is recorded by a member of the R.A.M.C. who has just returned to London as one of the batch of 500 repatriated prisoners of war. His party travelled to Holland from Posen, via Berlin, and he says: "When we reached Berlin on Oct. 3 we were marched through the streets, and we let the Berliners see what Englishmen are. We walked erect as if on parade, and all the time kept singing 'Keep the home fires burning.' The guards tried to stop us, but we kept on singing at the top of our voices for the benefit of the crowds who watched us."

## MACKINTOSH'S NEIR DEAD.

A Reuter telegram from Washington announces the death from pneumonia of Captain Angus Mackintosh, Hon. Attaché to the British Embassy there and only son of the Mackintosh of Mackintosh. Captain Mackintosh married last November Lady Maud Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, the present Governor-General of Canada, and a daughter was born to them at Montreal on Sept. 24.

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## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."  
GREAT WELCOME FOR PRESIDENT WILSON.

London, Dec. 28.  
The weather at Dover like that at London, was crisp and frosty. French gunners escorted President Wilson mid Channel where he was met by Admiral Keyes, Commanding the Royal Patrol, who took over the escort, whereof aeroplanes and seaplanes formed part. The arrival at Dover was announced by the firing of a salute. A big crowd lining the pier and crews manning the ships raised hearty cheers. The Duke of Connaught on behalf of H.M. the King met the President, and the Mayor presented an address. A salute of forty-one guns was fired from the Tower and Hyde Park when President Wilson and H.M. the King emerged from Charing Cross. The processional route was a blaze of colour, not only important buildings, but private houses being gaily decked with bunting. The crowds early assembled. The largest were outside Charing Cross station, Trafalgar-Square, Hyde Park Corner and in front of the Palace. The scheme of decoration of the quadrant facing the Palace was especially effective, scores of Union Jacks and Stars and Stripes flying from a row of masts. As the party emerged from the station in the magnificent Royal carriages, such a shout of welcome from tens of thousands of throats rent the air as is rarely heard in London. Even the thunder of the guns the peeling of the bells and the noise of the escorting aeroplanes overhead were temporarily drowned. President Wilson was obviously elated, doffing his hat he bowed, smiling joyously in response. Forty American pressmen who travelled in President Wilson's train expressed themselves as deeply impressed with the memorable spectacle. All along the route the reception was equally magnificent. As the procession reached Marlborough House Queen Alexandra, who was accompanied by the Queen of Norway, Prince Olaf and Princess Victoria, came out to the edge of the pavement. The crowd voluntarily and immediately fell back clearing a space for the Queen Mother and party. As the President's carriage passed President Wilson, who was on the far side, leaned forward and saluted the Royal group, who waved their welcome. There was continuous cheering from the immense multitude as the President entered the Palace. He appeared in response shortly afterwards on the balcony with Mrs. Wilson, followed by the King and Queen, Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught. The President bowed his acknowledgments and waved his hat. He stood some little time bare-headed, the crowd cheering again. The Queen handed him a small Union Jack which he waved repeatedly. He then handed it to Mrs. Wilson, who also waved it. President Wilson addressed a few words to the huge throng, expressing great pleasure at his reception, five aero planes in battle formation flew over the Palace during the proceedings. Viscount Grey will head a delegation of the League of Nations Union to President Wilson on Saturday. The delegation includes Lord Bryce, General Smuts and Professor Gifford Murray.

Among those who met President Wilson at Charing Cross were General Botha, Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. George Barnes, Sir Eric Geddes and the Lord Mayor.

## EX-KAISERIN DYING.

Copenhagen, December 22.  
The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that the ex-Empress will scarcely live to see the New Year. She is suffering from apoplexy and heart disease. The ex-Kaiser is also seriously ill. His ear disease is aggravated and it is thought may spread to the brain.

## BOLSHEVIK DESTROYERS CAPTURED.

London, December 27.  
The Admiralty states that Captain E.S. Thesiger, commanding the "Cyprian," reports that he has captured Bolshevik destroyers, one of which was engaged in bombarding British positions in the vicinity of Riga. The crew and men were pri-

## NOTICES.



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## TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

## TROUBLE IN BERLIN.

Amsterdam, Dec. 24.

According to a message from Berlin two sailors guarding the Chancellor's residence yesterday informed Herr Ebert and Herr Lansberg that they had been ordered to allow no one to enter or leave the house, whereupon the telephone line was cut. In consequence of Herr Ebert's strong protest access was finally allowed and the telephone was restored. Subsequently Berlin troops arrived to protect the building, whereupon after long negotiations the guard of sailors was induced to depart, when the troops also departed. The sailors' attitude is attributed to the Government's action of making the payment of their wages conditional upon departure from the castle where extensive degradations have been committed.

Copenhagen, December 25.

Desertioners from Berlin last night state that the situation is becoming serious for the Government. Further, they regiments and an increasing number of civilians have joined the sailors and the Spartacus group.

Copenhagen, December 26.

The counter revolt subsided on Tuesday upon the arrival of the Guard Divisions from Potsdam. These demonstrated in front of the Sailors' Headquarters, whereupon the sailors, it is alleged, opened fire.

Copenhagen, December 27.

A German semi-official account of Tuesday's happenings in Berlin states that some of the large pillars were destroyed in the Palace and the Royal stables were heavily damaged during the violent artillerying. The Cabinet Council decided to immediately withdraw troops not belonging to the Berlin garrison. The Guards repiled, doing heavy damage to the Palace, especially the Kaiser's Balcony, which was ruined. Ledebour arrived in a motor-car and made a speech condemning the summoning of troops from Potsdam, and characterising the proceedings as fratricidal. He proposed that a Commission should be appointed to discuss the basis of union between Sailors and Soldiers. This was quickly done, the sailors meanwhile capitulating. Twenty of their officers were temporarily arrested. They stated that when they fired they thought the Guards represented Royalist Counter-Revolutionaries.

Amsterdam, December 26.

The Sailors Headquarters at Berlin has surrendered to the Government troops.

London, December 26.

The situation in Berlin is obscure owing to the meagreness of news, but it is clear there has been considerable street fighting. Some reports say that several parts of the city are more or less in the hands of the sailors and soldiers. Supported by the Spartacus group they demand that the Ebert and Haase Government be replaced by the Ledebour and Liebknecht Ministry. Ledebour and Liebknecht conferred lengthily with the Ministers but the result was not disclosed. Further trouble is feared.

Copenhagen, Dec. 27.  
Owing to the demand of the Berlin Socialists for the abolition of lights in church, Herr Spahn, the leader of the Catholic Centre Party, has appealed to all churchmen to join the Centrists in opposing the Socialists.

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It beautifies and preserves the complexion, and may be freely used on delicate sensitive skins which ordinary soaps would irritate and cause.

The message declares that the events solely concerned the question of whether Spartacists thought the occasion opportune for a coup d'état.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamben, Canton, who are our agents there.

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Office address: 11, Lee House Street.

## BIRTH.

MACKENZIE.—On December 21st, 1918, at Pakhoi, the wife of Rev. N. Mackenzie, of a son.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1918.

## JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARDS CHINA.

Rightly or wrongly, Japan's attitude towards China in the immediate past has been widely regarded as not altogether above suspicion. There have been incidents, especially since the Great War, which have created the impression that the statesmen of the Island Empire, in their dealings with the Chinese Republic, have adopted a policy suggestive of a desire to secure for the Japanese special concessions and interests at the expense both of the Chinese and of other nations having dealings with this incipiently great nation. For these reasons the report which we published on Saturday of an alleged change of policy on the part of Japan in regard to Chinese matters will have been read with more than ordinary interest. It is generally recognised that in the future there will be great commercial and industrial openings in China, and it has been equally apparent that Japan has let no opportunities go by whereby she would be able to gain a large, if not a controlling, interest in that country. There are, of course, reasons why Japan should seek to profit by her favourable geographical position vis à vis China and to aim at securing an outlet for her enterprise and energies in the adjacent territory. But circumstances have arisen which has suggested intentions of a scarcely altruistic order. Hence the suspicions which have been aroused.

The message indicating the possibility of a change of attitude on the part of Japan credits a certain Japanese official with the statement that the Japanese have found it advisable to change their "attitude towards China; that they will give up their demand for special interests; will adopt a fair attitude in conjunction with Britain, America and France; and will return Tsingtau to China unconditionally. Under these three headings we can group most of the criticism which has been levelled at Japan in the past, so far as her Chinese policy is concerned. On the first point we recall the famous twenty-one demands which looked pretty much as if designs were intended on the integrity of China; secondly, we bear in mind the fact that these demands conflicted with prior interests of other nations; and, in the third place, we cannot overlook the fact that Japan has shown anything but a clear and straightforward intention so far as the future of Tsingtau goes. On this latter question we remember especially the unofficial, though presumably inspired, statements which have been made from time to time by Japanese statesmen and which have been in direct contrast to the original declaration that Japan merely occupied the place temporarily, with the view to its eventual restoration to China.

If the impression has got abroad that Japan has not been altogether above-board and sincere in her policy towards the Chinese, the leaders of the former nation have only themselves to blame. They have revealed a spirit which has fitted in with the idea that special privileges were being sought and that the weak would have to give place to the strong. In view of the continued unrest in China, the temptation has been great, we admit, but there have been other nations than the Japanese who have had an active interest in developments in China. That fact has a direct connection with the "change in the position of world affairs" to which the unnamed Japanese official ascribes the decision of the Japanese Government to modify its attitude. If there is truth in the report, then it would appear that wiser counsels are prevailing in Japan. This is not the appropriate moment for any nation to cast greedy eyes on her neighbours. The civilised world has been fighting that conception for over four years now. If Japan, by her foreign policy, has wrongfully given the impression that she has designs on China, now is the time for her to right herself in the eyes of the world. In she does not, consequences of the utmost gravity may arise in the near future.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## FINANCING TRADE.

The Committee which has been deliberating on the question of the provision of financial facilities for post-war trade has now presented its report, and the conclusions at which it has arrived are of decided importance. The chief point in the report is that State assistance is not necessary, inasmuch as existing institutions, with certain extensions, ought to be able to provide sufficient facilities. The complaint has often been voiced that British trade and commerce has been at a distinct disadvantage in the past from the fact that competition has been encountered from foreign concerns backed up by State subsidies, but against that point there has been in many quarters a rooted objection felt at Britain following such a policy. State subsidies have without doubt been of great value to young commercial countries entering the field against older and well-established rivals, but the burden on the State has always been felt and the tendency has been to modify or abolish the subsidies as the industries concerned became placed on a firm footing. The Committee to whose report we are referring is probably right when it pins its faith to British commercial and banking men, who have shown a capacity for expanding their interests, and those of the Empire, of which we may well be proud.

## GREATER ENCOURAGEMENT.

But if they do not require financial aid from the State, British traders have at any rate a right to expect far greater encouragement from the Government than they have received in the past. This applies especially to the foreign markets, where Consular assistance might well be more freely given. This is one important respect in which the State can lend a hand, and another is by the appointment of commercial attaches—men of expert knowledge—in regions where there are big trade openings. This latter step has already been approved by the Government, and if the right men are chosen, results of the greatest magnitude should follow. It is high time, however, that these men were at their posts. We in Hongkong are vitally interested in this question, since the Colony is to come within the new scheme decided upon. It might not therefore be amiss if occasion were taken as early as possible to sound the Imperial Government, through the medium of the local authorities, as to when we may expect to see the new officials at their posts.

## LONG RANGE GUNS.

So far, no full details have been received of the components of the long range guns or of the shells used, with which the Germans were able to throw explosive projectiles upon Paris from a distance of something like seventy miles, so we are left to conjecture, more or less, as to exactly what were the methods employed. The theories put forward include the discovery of a new and powerful explosive; a specially devised projectile, which, by some means, gained of itself added velocity after leaving the gun, and, what seems the most feasible solution, a proportional increase in the size of the gun and the charge in respect to the range. One thing appears to be quite certain—that as the distance a shell is to be fired is lengthened, so must the dimensions of the target be increased. This is borne out by the great help the directing aeroplanes gave to the shorter (comparatively) range guns, for it was shown that the range, in this work, had to be corrected, in some cases, many times, before the target was found. If that be so, correct range for a small object such as a gun emplacement, a munition dump, or even a large munition factory in the case of long range gun, would be, taking into account the difference in distance, practically an impossibility, and, of course, at a distance of 70 miles, aeroplane direction would be useless. The logical conclusion, therefore, is that the long range gun would be out of the running, for defensive purposes and of use only to barbarous fighters like the Germans and on a search being made of his trunk, the notes were found.

After being told that a Chinese purchased the rouble at about 15 cents, Mr. Melbourne said it was a pity in a cheaper and selling in a and silver reserve of 45,000 poods of gold and 30,000 poods of silver. After being told that a Chinese purchased the rouble at about 15 cents, he suspected the defendant rouble-consuming centres, is development of the country. The financial position of Siberia is reputed to have amassed a considerable fortune by purchasing satisfactorily. Siberia has a gold

## DAY BY DAY.

## TO-MORROW'S ANNIVERSARY.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the capture of the Australians of Bougainville, the largest of the Solomon Islands.

## THE DOLLAR.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$4.716d.

## SWORN IN.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council, to-day, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe was duly sworn in for his seat as Captain Superintendent of Police.

## KAILAN OUTPUT.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mine for the week ending December 14, amounted to 70,290 tons and, the sales during the period to 62,820 tons.

## OUR FASHION FEATURE.

Our illustrated fashion article will appear in to-morrow's (Tuesday's) issue on account of no paper being published on Wednesday, the usual day on which this feature appears.

## MORE RACE PONIES.

Eight more subscription griffins have arrived from Shanghai by the s.s. Suixiang. They are to be drawn for at 5 p.m. to-day at the Jockey Club Stables, Causeway Bay.

## CALENDAR.

Messrs. Gandy, Price and Co., Ltd., the well-known wine and spirit merchants, have issued a very dainty little calendar for 1919, bearing a coloured study of a girl's head, entitled "Gwen".

## SPOTTED FEVER.

There seems to be something in the theory that cold weather, with its consequent overcrowding, is likely to produce more cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, for the return issued to-day shows four cases (all Chinese). They were all non-fatal.

## TREAT FOR MACAU.

We hear that Madame Zaleska and M. Kirilloff have kindly consented to visit Macao on the 21st ultimo in order to give a concert at M. and Mme. Ricou's salon. A special programme will be given, including French, Italian and Spanish items. Macao will no doubt appreciate the treat.

## NOW DON'T COME UP AGAIN.

"Do they give you much trouble in Des Voeux Road?" asked Mr. Melbourne this morning when an unlicensed hawk was brought up. Inspector Sullivan:—"Not a great lot but a certain amount." "We have to be after them to keep the street clear."—"\$1. Now, don't come up again."

## JUST RETURNED AND STARTED HAWKING.

"Have you ever had a licence?"—"Yes before, I have been away to my country for a year. I have just come down."—"Oh, just returned and started hawking."—"Any previous conviction? Well, tell him that a gentleman like himself must get a licence. Tell him \$2." The oracle in Mr. Melbourne's Court spoke.

## IS PIASTRE A GREEK KING?

It was like this. A certain look-out Chinaman, on board the Tugman, was prosecuted before

Mr. C. D. Melbourne this morn-

ing, with the charge of three

piastre notes from the drawer of

the chief officer, Mr. John Simpkinson. Inspector Gordon ex-

plained what a piastre was.

"It's a Greek King."

"He has been amassed in

the cabin and found the notes miss-

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had agents in all, the important

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FINE BABY BLANKETS  
\$1.75 \$2.75 \$4.00  
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34, Queen's Road Central.

IN MEMORY OF THE  
GALLANT DEAD.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL  
SERVICE.

The special service in memory of those who have fallen in the War held in St. John's Cathedral, yesterday morning, was one of the most impressive ceremonies ever observed in the Colony. The congregation included His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), His Excellency the General Officer Commanding (Major-General Ventris), and Commodore and Mrs. Garner, who occupied seats facing the Chancel. A detachment of men from H.M.S. were given seats in the Chancel and in the body of the Cathedral were a number of men from the various Regiments stationed in the Colony.

The Bishop of Victoria (the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lander) conducted the service and was assisted by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle and the Rev. G. H. Sham, the Rev. W. H. Hewitt and the Rev. J. W. Harrington were also present. Mr. J. W. White officiated at the organ. The service was commenced by the congregation singing the first verse of the National Anthem, after which Rev. Copley Moyle read the sentences from the Burial Service during the procession from the main entrance of the Cathedral to the Chancel. His Excellency then mounted the steps of the Chancel and said—"Let us remember the men of this Colony who have died for their country whilst fighting for freedom." His Excellency then read out the names of the men of Hongkong's Roll of Honour, as follows:—

Alfred Charles Ernest Elborough, Kenneth Rowley Ford, Andrew Richard Stewart Miller, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; John Edward Gresson, Charles Clement Francis Cunningham, Ronald Munro, John Henry Bone, Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.

Arthur Francis Deane, Leonard Joseph Gull, Arthur Noel, Joseph Frank Richardson, Frederick Henry Robinson, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

James Brewer, Henry Adair, Reginald Alexander Stokes, Messrs. Denton, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

Alan Davidson, Shewan, Messrs. Shewan Tones and Co., Herbert George Wakeford, Fred Boyd Gardner, Ernest Freeland Drury, Harold Wilson, John Delahunt, Edward Charles Ellis, Robert Edwards, Arthur Ulmann, Ernest George Painter, Hongkong Police.

Lionel Dear Collins, Arthur Jones, Ernest Cruickshanks, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

MacKenzie Carmichael, Alexander Leyton, Macdonald, Charles Niel, Gordon Walker.

Henry P. Victor, H. K. Day, Walter John Hay, Prison

ZALESKA-KIRILLOFF  
CONCERT.

A MUSICAL TRIUMPH.

Madame Zaleska (piano) and M. Kirilloff (baritone) fully justified the high reputation with which they come to the Colony, at their Concert at Kingscere Hotel, on Saturday afternoon. A large and appreciative audience enjoyed a programme of high-class music, rendered by artists of a calibre rarely heard in the Colony, and a very large attendance at the City Hall Concert on January 8 is assured, for it is inconceivable that any true lover of music would miss the opportunity of hearing these gifted musicians. Any doubts that may have existed in the mind of those hypercritical must have been set at rest after the first few bars of the first item on the programme had been played by Madame Zaleska. In this (Ballade, G. Moll) the player proved herself to be a pianist of front rank attainments, possessing the gift of interpreting Chopin with all the poetic tenderness, alternating with virile power, that the great composer infused into his works. Madame Zaleska's technique is beyond criticism and her phrasing equally perfect. These gifts she particularly displayed in the Nocturne and the delicate "grace notes" which this composition contains were rendered with wonderful feeling and a real understanding of their meaning. In the Chant-Polonaise (Chopin-Liszt) and the Eleventh Hungarian Rhapsodie (Liszt), the pianist's command of the instrument was further emphasised in her clear playing of the arpeggiated passages, and chromatic runs. In the Victory Polonaise, the majestic arpeggiated chords of this wonderful composition were played with astonishing power and clearness and had the

(Continued on next column.)

Walter Gordon Cope, Ernest Frank Gordon Orchard, Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co., F. M. Scores, W. H. Church, A. H. Best, Cyril Francis Wogau, Bowen-Rowlands.

Hugh Ivor Jones, The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Cecil McCutcheon, Noel Mitchell, Ronnie Dean, Hammett, William Howell Stapleton, Sidney Ker, Public Works Department.

Peter Sydenham Dixon, Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

His Excellency concluded by saying:—"Eternal rest to them and may the Lord make His light shine upon them."

When this solemn observance had been concluded, the choir sang The Ole—("Valiant will while we were on this Earth"). This was followed by solo, each in the presence of the singing of Psalm 16, Christ. And let those who were after which the Rev. Stewart separated seek to be worthy of the read the first Lesson, taking great sacrifices made. Let them Isaiah 61. The Benevolus was lift the life of their nation to them observed, followed by the higher ideals, and be less wordily, reading of the second Lesson (Rev. 21-17), the Ninth Diminish, the Lesser Litany, the Lord's Prayer and special Prayers to the Grace. The congregation then joined in singing Hymn 499. The sermon followed, which was preached by the Bishop, who prefixed his address by reading the Bidding Prayer, which is used in Cathedrals upon State occasions. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, the sermon was followed by a Memorial Service at Union Church, which was intended a collection was taken on behalf of a large congregation.

The Minister, taking for his fallen, which it is proposed to text Rev. 12-2, said there were

in the Cathedral or its men who would not give their grounds.

The Benediction then honour, their sense of right, their

followed, at the conclusion of faith in God, even for dear life,

which the Organist played.

What was life worth if these

the Dead March were forfeited? So they honoured

Saul. The service was to-day the memory of the men

brought to a close by the sounding of the Artillery and Cavalry

Last Post, by the Buglers of the Royal Garrison Artillery, under

Corporal Campbell.

For his sermon the Bishop

took as text St. Luke 20-38.

The preacher said: *inter alia*:

"Throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire on that day solemn memorial services were being held in commemoration of those who had fallen in the war. He would

fail hope that in other Churches

there were less empty places than

he saw before him to-day. This

was a solemn occasion and an opportunity for them to show

their reverent and grateful

respect for the hundreds of

thousands of men who had died

on their behalf. He took it

there was hardly a person there

but had lost someone near and

dear. But those lives were

not wasted. Theirs were

sacrificial lives. Like their Mas-

ter, they laid down their lives for

their friends, for greater love

large consolation in the know-

ledge that the work these men

lay down his life for his friend."

The Bishop then referred at some

length to the subject of life after

death, saying that most of them

were convinced that man sh-

ould mean to make ourselves worthy.

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stone dead, and should therefore

be applied to the corpses of plays

that have had their run. Mine

are immortal. Thanks all the

same to the suggestion."

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All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 3rd December 1918, at 9:30 A.M.

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Agnes

4. 12. 18, 22th December, 1918.

Mr. Fagan was in charge of the game.

ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

V. STAFFS AND DEPTS.

The meeting of these clubs on the Navy ground was very interesting, and Staffs did well to run

## SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL

## HONGKONG LEAGUE

Club 4, R.E. 0.

Navy, 4, South China, 0.

END DIVISION

Navy Res., 0, South China

Res., 0.

St. Joseph's, 0; Staffs and

Depts. 0.

## CLUB V. R.E.

There was a marked holiday

spirit about the football on Saturday

and a high cross wind and cold weather made the conditions

rather unpleasant; but there was

a good crowd in the stand

and around the ropes when

this game started.

The early exchanges were very lively, but

the ball was very difficult to

control and early in the game

the Engineers missed two good

chances. At the other end a

good effort from McTavish went

the wrong side of the post

Bloomfield and Lawrence were

doing well against the Club for-

wards who were not given much

room to work in, but eventually

Richelmann got in a fine drive

in the corner of the net, which

Heath could not negotiate

owing to several players impeding his view of the ball.

There was no further scoring

until the interval when Club led

by 1-0. The second half saw the

Club forwards very aggressive and

and after Heath had saved well

from Taylor and Jennings, Richel-

mann ran the ball into the net in

good style. McTavish, just after

dribbled through nicely and gave

Heath no chance with a fast

drive. The R. E. forwards made

several spasmodic dashes, but the

Club halves were playing a

great game, and from another

nice passing movement Richel-

mann put the finishing touch on

the effort by coolly steering the

ball past Heath, the Club being

deservedly winners of rather a

scrappy game by 4 goals to 1.

For the R. E., Bloomfield and

Lawrence did well in the rear

division and Charters played a

very steady game. The forwards

were smart and with better sup-

port from the halves would have

been dangerous. Millard, Pascal

and Townsend were the pick of a

lively line. In the later stages

many changes were worked in

the R. E. team which did not

appear to be advantageous to

the side, and a regrettable feature

of the game was the spirit in which

several of the referee's decisions

were accepted by the players

the gentleman who officiated

showing great restraint in a

difficult situation. The Club

pleased their supporters and also

surprised them by accepting most

of their chances. The left wing

played very nicely at times, as

also did the experimental right

wing and McTavish. Richelmann

and Taylor did well; the centre

forward again giving a good-class

exhibition. The success of the

team was largely due to the

strong game played by the half-

back line whose work was of a

high order, and McCubbin kicked

strongly in the rear division which

had a quiet afternoon.

Mr. Byrne was in charge of the

game.

NAVY V. SOUTH CHINA.

South China made a few alter-

ations in the team which faced

the Navy to what usually does

not do, but it cannot be said that

the principle of playing players

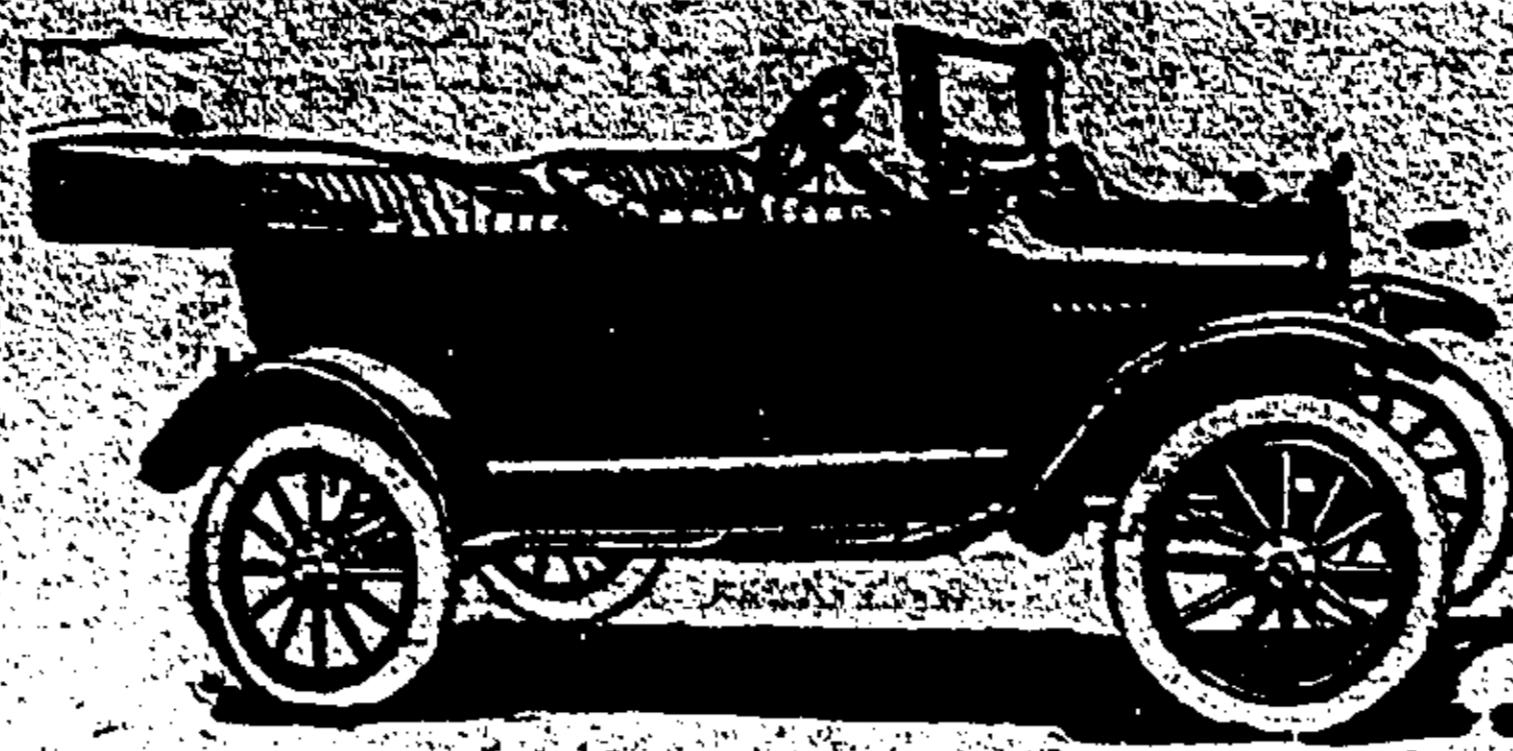
out of their regular positions is a

success. The Navy, confident

in their strength, played a very



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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## BRITISH NAVY COMMISSION'S WORK.

London, Dec. 27.  
The Press Bureau has issued an account of the Allied Naval Commission's work in German waters. The Commission was headed by Vice-Admiral Sir Montague Browning, and included distinguished American, French, Japanese and Italian naval men, assisted by notable British and American technical experts. The Commission left the Firth of Forth on Dec. 3 aboard the *Mercure*, escorted by four destroyers. The following day it passed a mixed lot of German ships going to Scapa Flow which were making up the shortage in the agreed delivery. These included the battleship *König*, the light cruiser *Dresden*, two Norddeutscher Lloyd transports and a destroyer. The Commission was met at the appointed spot by a German Commission headed by Rear Admiral Goette and including Captain von Müller of the first Emden which was beaten by the Sydney. The Commission was delegated to inspect the German warships and found all in a navy condition. Discipline was at a low ebb, so much so in the latter case that a British officer in charge found it necessary to salutarily warn the sailors. Other Sub-Commissioners inspected the airship and seaplane stations and in the course of frequent journeys far inland came to the conclusion that the representations that the people were urgently in need of food and clothes was nothing like as justifiable as the authorities were seeking to impress alike. Agricultural conditions were obviously most favourable.

A Sub-Commission visited the Nordholz Zeppelin Station whence all raiders for England started. Here they saw the famous *Lid* which visited England twenty-four times. A memorable occasion was the passage through the Kiel Canal of the *Hercules*, the first British battleship ever to do so. In the course of her passage the *Hercules* was warmly greeted by British war prisoners on the banks. The great experimental air station at Wardenmunde was visited under German protest. The submarine Commission discovered scores of U-boats mostly nearing completion, hitherto undetected by the Germans and arrangements were made to take them over despite Admiral Goette's strong protests.

## THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

Paris, Dec. 21.  
The French press is apparently inspired articles on the Russian situation by stress on the fact that the Allies do not consider the least desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia. It has grounds for saying it is Great Britain and the Allies' firm intention to support any Government in Russia acting in conformity with the people's will and international obligations. Any attempt to substitute government by the Allies for that by the Russians themselves is, it says, greatly deprecated. The Allied Governments believe the existing disorder in Russia to be only temporary, and the hope is expressed that the Russians themselves will rally together in the patriotic and ordering elements. Meantime, "says the *Petit Journal*" the Allies have established a regular "cordon sanitaire" round the regions commanded by the Bolsheviks. To do more and organise a great expedition would be an extremely difficult and delicate task and the French Government cannot contemplate such an expedition. The newspapers emphasise the sufferings, which would be imposed on the soldiers and the material difficulties which would attend such an expedition, the utility of which is at least doubtful.

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## TELEGRAMS.

Bouter's Service to the "Telegraph."  
GERMAN AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

## PRIDE FOR BRITAIN.

London, December 24.  
French newspapers continue to laud Britain's part in the war, for example, "Globe's" eulogies, "Europe's" eulogies, "Le Peuple" of Soissons performed not only in France, but in the most militant way, the magnificence of the British Empire, which excited everywhere admiration and affection by their fine bearing, discipline, and absolute correctness." It also tribute the all-powerful British Navy, ensuring the security of the French coasts, Colonies, transports and supplies and affirms that the intervention of Japan, Italy and the United States was largely due to the great world authority of Britain.

## THE TWEED OUTPUT.

London, Dec. 25.  
A Dunbar message says that during the last six months the Government has requisitioned 80 per cent. of the tweed output and there is now a possibility of a considerable release of tweeds for civilian requirements.

"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK."  
The public will be interested to know that the last two performances of "Jack and the Beanstalk" will be given at the Coronet Theatre tomorrow at 2 p.m. No one should miss seeing this beautiful picture.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 4.)

is asked to approve of the resolution which gives in full detail the rates which are to be charged. Clause 4 provides for an all round rate of \$1.50 per pound, where no duty is specified in the Schedule, subject to it being left to the Superintendent to fix the duty in each case.

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Attorney General and carried.

## CHAIRS AND RICKSHAS.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell put the questions standing in his name on the Agenda, as follow:

1. What control have the Police over the chair coolies in the Colony?

2. What is the cause of the supply of chairs invariably being inadequate on wet days?

3. Is it not possible to remedy this serious inconvenience to the Public, and generally to exercise more control over both the chair and the jinrikisha traffic?

4. Cannot steps be taken by the Government that will lead to a gradual, if not to an immediate, improvement in the local jinrikishas?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:-

1. The chair coolies in the Colony are controlled by the Police under powers conferred (a) by the Licensing Ordinance No. 8 of 1887; (b) by the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation Ordinance No. 40 of 1912 and various Regulations made thereunder. These Ordinances give powers to control the issue of licences for chairs and chair coolies, the fees for such licences, stands, fares and the dress and conduct of bearers. An Inspector of Police, with the title of Traffic Inspector, and a number of specially trained Police are detailed to supervise the traffic of the Colony generally. In the Hill District, there is a definite contract between the Government and the contractors of the chairs under which the contractor undertakes to provide sixty chairs and to maintain a public telephone with an English-speaking person always in charge, and Government provides accommodation for the chairs and bearers.

2. There is no limit to the number of chair licences, which is governed by the laws of demand and supply. There are sufficient chairs for ordinary demands, especially in fine weather, which preponderates in the Colony. In wet weather the demand is enormously increased. The supply is then limited by the number of chairs and the frequency of the trips. On a continuous wet day the coolies get worn out by incessant work and are unable to keep going for an indefinite number of hours, or to undertake more than a certain amount of work. General work finishes about 8 p.m. and thereafter is spasmodic and chiefly confined to dinner parties, theatrical performances, dances, and so on, which may mean a considerable amount of waiting and may be in pouring rain, with but little money in it. Statistics taken at the chair stand at the foot of Garden Road from the 20th to the 27th December give the following averages:- Average No. of chairs, 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 8 p.m., 6; 10 p.m., 5; 11 p.m., 4. The evenings of the 20th and 21st instant were wet. The number of chairs counted at the above hours were:- 20th instant, 7 p.m., 4; 8 p.m., 3; 9 p.m., 7; 10 p.m., 6; 8 p.m., 4; 9 p.m., 9; 10 p.m., 4; 11 p.m., 4. Lack of notice in the case of public or private functions and unwillingness on the part of the public adequately to remunerate the chair coolies who turn out are among the chief causes of the inadequacy of chairs at night.

3. The remedy lies largely in the hands of the public. The Police are always ready to supply chairs to a particular place. If the person requiring chairs or jinrikishas is not prepared to guarantee adequate remuneration for any vehicles that may be sent, the Police cannot do more than notify the coolies that vehicles have been asked for.

4. There has been a steady improvement in the local jinrikishas

during the past 10 years. More comfortable vehicles have been introduced, with rubber tyres, covers for the seats and improved aprons; while better uniforms for the pullers have also been provided. The existing jinrikisha service compares favourably with the services in other places in the Far East. Improvements cost money, and such compensatory increase in the fares as might be required would not be popular with the public.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak:- Sir, arising out of the answer to Question 4, I take leave to differ with the statement that the rickshas here compare favourably with the service in other parts of the East. General public opinion is that they are disgrace to the Colony.

His Excellency:- Do you desire to put that as a motion? Otherwise it will be out of order.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak:- I merely challenge the statement.

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend further the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill later passed its third reading.

## A MEMORABLE YEAR.

Before the Council rose, His Excellency said:- This closes the work of the Legislative Council for the year 1918. It has been a year that will ever be remembered as the most eventful in the history of our Empire. For months the issue of the great struggle for freedom lay in the balance but right has triumphed and we now await the final consummation of all our hopes for the future in a Treaty of Peace that will bring security and happiness to the nations of the world both great and small. It is in no conventional phrase, therefore, that I express to Honourable Members my best wishes for a Happy New Year. I do so in the full assurance that the lessons that the past years have taught us will not be forgotten, and that we shall be true to the great trust reposed in us by those brave souls who have won so noble a victory, and who, while unable to accomplish the full measure of their task in this world, have attained the peace of God which passes knowledge.

## INTERESTING ITEMS.

It is announced by Russian authorities in America that the Russian casualties were not less than 8,000,000, of which 3,000,000 were killed and 1,000,000 were disabled for life.

## IN MEMORY OF NURSE CAVELL.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, visited Norwich recently where she opened the Cavell Memorial Home and unveiled a bronze bust of Nurse Cavell erected in front of the home. The occasion marked the third anniversary of the martyred heroine's death. The bust is the work of Mr. Henry Pegram, A.R.A.

## A MOTHER'S DREAM.

Dreaming that her son who was reported killed in July of last year was not dead, Mrs. Fry, of Cliffe, Lewes (Sussex), made inquiries, only to hear from a chaplain that her son had been buried behind the lines and this was corroborated by a corporal. A friend of Fry's named Woollard, was recently taken prisoner and has now written to say that he has met him in Germany.

## SCIENTISTS OSTRACIZED.

An important decision has been adopted by the Inter-Allied Conference on the future of international organisation in science. A statement was issued recently declaring that "the representatives of the scientific academies of the Allied nations are forced to declare that they will not be able to resume personal relations in scientific matters with their enemies until the Central Powers are defeated."

There has been a steady improvement in the local jinrikishas

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; B.—SALES;  
E.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES  
BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks sa. 5735

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$405

North Chinas b. t. 1174

Unions s. \$940

Yangtze b. \$295 Fr. 73

Far Easterns n. t. 26

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. b. \$158

H. K. Fires b. b. \$340

SHIPPING.

Douglas b. b. \$87

Steamboats b. b. \$25

Indos (Pref.) b. b. \$30

Indo (Def.) b. \$155 ss. 156

Shells b. b. 131

Ferries b. b. \$35

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. b. \$92

Malabous n. b. \$88

MINING.

Kailana b. b. 47

Langkata n. b. t. 22

Raubis n. b. \$2.25

Tromohs b. b. 38

Urals n. b. 33

DOCKS, WHARVES,  
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves b. \$111 ss. 113

Kowloon Docks b. \$185 ss. 186

Shai Docks b. b. t. 156

N. Engineering b. b. \$254

LANDS, HOTELS  
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. b. \$108

H. K. Hotels b. b. \$90

Land Invest. n. b. \$102

H. P. phreys Est. b. & ss. \$7.50

Kloong Lands b. b. \$33

West Points n. b. \$72

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. b. t. 185

Kung Yiks b. & ss. \$1.12

Lau Lung Mows n. b. \$12.1

Orientalis n. b. \$1.72

Shai Cottons b. b. \$1.40

Yangtszeopos b. & ss. \$8.0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands b. b. \$1.10

Borneos n. b. \$1.23

China Light & P. n. b. \$6.5

Providents b. b. \$8.00

Dairy Farms n. b. \$2.25

H. K. Electrics b. b. \$6.6

Macao Electrics b. b. \$3.5

Ropes b. b. \$3.4

Trams, Low Level b. b. \$7.80

Trams, Peak, old b. b. \$7.00

Trams, Peak, new b. b. .70

Laundries b. b. \$3.50

Steel Foundries n. x. d. \$1.12

U. Waterboats b. b. \$1.21

Watsons b. b. \$1.85

Wm. Powells b. b. \$9.50

Wiseman's b. b. \$1.19

Hongkong, December 30, 1918.

## WHAT MANLINESS MEANS.

## STUDY THE CONDITION OF THE NERVES.

However we may admire courage, it is certain that very often bodily health has much to do with it. A man whose nerves are shattered by illness or the impoverishment of his blood, cannot be blamed if he does not show the same bravery as one brimming over with full-blooded health. He deserves sympathy, not blame. His sufferings are greater than his fault.

Steady, well-toned nerves are

a matter of health, and to have

nerves in this state saves great

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

## MENU.

1919.

NEW YEAR DINNER  
MID-DAY(No Chits or Tickets.)  
PRICES \$1.00.  
(Cash Account only.)

## HORS D'OEUVRES

## SOUPS

1 Bouillabaisse  
2 Cream of cauliflower  
FISH  
3 Fried fish  
4 Boiled fish & parsley sauce

## ENTREES

5 Grilled veal chop  
6 Forced quail & jardiniere  
sauce

## JOINTS

7 Sheep's kidney & bacon  
toast

8 Roasted York Ham & cab-  
bage

## POULTRIES

10 Roast pheasant and water  
cress

## 12 Roast goose (Stuffed)

13 Roast turkey & cranberry  
sauce

## VEGETABLES

14 Boiled potato  
15 Stick potato

## 16 Boiled cauliflower

## 17 French beans

## ENTREMETS

18 Plum pudding  
19 Mince pie

## 20 Lemon tart

## 21 Apricot &amp; cream

## FRUITS

22 Oranges, Muscats, Al-  
monds, Walnuts and  
Chestnuts etc.

## DESSERTS

23 California cheese

## 24 Celery

25 Tea or Coffee.

## EVENING.

(No Chits or Tickets.)

## PRICES \$1.00.

(Cash Account only.)

## HORS D'OEUVRES

## SOUPS

1 Clear vegetable  
2 Oyster chowder

## FISH

3 Baked fish & parsley sauce

## 4 Cream fish

## ENTREES

5 Lamb cutlet & mashed  
potatoes

6 Forced pigeon & mushroom  
sauce

## 7 Sausage &amp; soured cabbage

## 8 Roasted York Ham

## JOINTS

9 Cold brown

10 Roast sirloin of beef and  
horseradish sauce

## POULTRIES

11 Roast snipe on toast and  
water cress

## 12 Roast goose &amp; apple sauce

## 13 Roast turkey (Stuffed)

## VEGETABLES

14 Boiled potato

## 15 Roast potato

## 16 Petit poie

## 17 Boiled cauliflower

## ENTREMETS

18 Plum pudding

## 19 Mince pie

## 20 Apple pie

## 21 Peach &amp; cream

## FRUITS

22 Oranges, Muscats, Al-  
monds, Walnuts, and  
Chestnuts etc.

## DESSERTS

23 American Cheese

## 24 Celery

## 25 Tea or Coffee.

## SELLING.

In the House of Commons recently, Sir Richard Cooper asked the President of the Board of Trade whether the London and Hamburg Gold Recovery Company, at present trading as an English company, is controlled by Mr. Edmund Davis, that approximately two-thirds of the capital being 99,403 shares more or less, were at the outbreak of war owned by residents in Germany; whether any steps have been taken to realise these shares or to transfer them to British subjects; and, if so whether any steps were taken to ensure that the transferees were not acting as trustees for enemy aliens in the matter.—Sir Albert Stanley—I understand that the London and Hamburg Gold Recovery Co., Ltd., which is not carrying on any business, is not controlled by Mr. Edmund Davis. Approximately three-fourths of the issued capital was held by enemies, and these shares have been transferred into the name of the Public Trustee in accordance with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.—Sir Richard Cooper asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that the Octavi Mines and Railway Co., Ltd., is still conducting its business in the United Kingdom, although its address is given in the usual sources of information as being at No. 31, Unter den Linden, Berlin; whether it is described as a German Colonial Limited Company by charter of the Bundesrat; whether the secretary is Mr. C. Launspach and Mr. Edmund Davis is sole director, and what is its London address.—Sir Albert Stanley.—The Octavi Mines and Railway Co., Ltd., is a German company registered in Berlin, with a London address at 1, London Wall-buildings. Before the war the secretary was Mr. C. Launspach, and Mr. Edmund Davis is the only director in this country, there being six directors in Germany. An investigation at the London office showed that no business has been carried on here, and that the London office had only been used for the purpose of issuing reports and giving information to British shareholders.

TIENTSIN METAL IMPORTS. Iron and mild steel bars imported into Tientsin during the June quarter 1918 totalled 20,791 piculs and for the same quarter of the previous year 10,559 piculs showing an increase of 10,240 piculs. Sheets and plates also show an increase, the totals being 6,317 piculs and the increase 3,986 piculs. Galvanized iron sheets, corrugated and plain, totalled 1,733 piculs; there were none imported during the June quarter 1917.

## EXCHANGE.

T/T ..... 3/4/4  
Demand ..... 3/4 7/16  
50 d/s ..... 3/4 9/16  
60 d/s ..... 3/4 11/16  
4 m/s ..... 3/4 13/16  
T/T Shanghai ..... Nom.  
T/T Singapore ..... 143  
T/T Japan ..... 153  
T/T India ..... Nom.  
Demand, India ..... Nom.  
T/T San Francisco ..... 74/6  
co & New York ..... 188/6  
T/T Marks ..... N.m.  
T/T France ..... 436  
Demand, Paris ..... 436/4  
BUYING.

4 m/s, L/C ..... 3/5/2  
4 m/a, D/P ..... 3/5/2  
6 m/s, L/C ..... 3/6  
30 d/s, Sydney and  
Melbourne ..... 3/6  
30 d/s, San Francisco ..... 81/4  
co & New York ..... 81/4  
4 m/s, Marks ..... Nom.  
4 m/s, France ..... 453/4  
6 m/s, France ..... 458/4  
Demand, Germany ..... 20  
Demand, New York ..... 20  
T/T Bombay ..... Nom.  
Demand, Bombay ..... —  
T/T Calcutta ..... Nom.  
Demand, Manila ..... 162  
Demand, Singapore ..... 143  
On Haiphong ..... 2 1/4 % prem.  
On Saigon ..... 2 1/2 % prem.  
On Bangkok ..... 45/8  
Sovietra ..... 5.90 Nom.  
Gold leaf per oz ..... 41.40  
Bar Silver, per oz ..... 43 7/15

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Hongkong 50 cts sub 1/2

10 " 50.50% prem.

5 " 33.80% prem.

Gold ..... 3% dis.

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FISH

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4 Boiled fish & parsley sauce

## ENTREES

5 Grilled veal chop  
6 Forced quail & jardiniere  
sauce

7 Sheep's kidney & bacon  
toast
8 Roasted York Ham & cab-  
bage

## JOINTS

9 Roast saddle of beef & jelly

## 10 Chicken pie

## POULTRIES

11 Roast pheasant and water  
cress

## 12 Roast goose (Stuffed)

13 Roast turkey & cranberry  
sauce

## VEGETABLES

14 Boiled potato  
15 Stick potato

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## SELLING.

## BOLSHEVISTS IN BERLIN?



**Y**OU might think so, but it's not the case. The picture merely represents what we should like to see during these last days of the sale of St. Andrew's Society War Bond Tickets. FIVE DOLLARS might bring you TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND. It's a chance of a life time, and probably the last chance of the kind that Hongkong will offer. Half of the money goes to War Charities, the rest, after paying expenses, goes to you, if you are one of the lucky ones. If you are not lucky, well, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have contributed to a good cause. The way to be lucky is to BUY TICKETS and BUY THEM NOW.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY  
WAR BOND TICKETS  
\$5 A TICKET \$5

On sale, till 15th February, at all Banks, Stores, Hotels and Clubs.

## DO YOU WANT A VOTE?

## REMEMBER

the

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

MEETING

